

Gen. John Cochrane, who arrived here from the upper Potomac to-day, in temporary absence from his brigade on its affairs, speaks of the campaign which closed with the battle of the Antietam as successful, in that the Rebels were driven out of Maryland. The State was fixed in her loyalty as firmly as New-York or Pennsylvania, and the Rebel army of Virginia was broken. On the last point, Gen. Cochrane says that there is no doubt that the soldiers who fled across the Potomac after the great battle were a panic-stricken crowd, whom it would have been easy to destroy had our Generals known their condition.

They had, however, good topographical reasons for not attacking the next morning. The maps showed that behind the ridge on which the Rebel lines of battle were formed rose another ridge still higher, and behind that again another ridge, constituting a still stronger position, so that the Rebel army, had it not been disorganized, could have made a formidable stand twice on their march to the Shepherdstown Ford if assailed.

As regards the cry for an active campaign, Gen. Cochrane says that the soldiers of the Peninsula Army need, and feel that they need, a little rest before entering on another campaign. After three months among the swamps, they were shipped to Alexandria, marched to the Rappahannock, thence back to Washington again, and then, without any repose, marched against the enemy at Fredericksburg, South Mountain and the Antietam. Gen. Cochrane would have them rest long enough to allow of the infusion of new blood into the shattered regiments. A fortnight would do it, he says, if the Governors would seriously set about filling up the old regiments, which is the only real reinforcement that the army can receive, a doctrine in which we may add that all the officers whom we meet agree with Gen. Cochrane.

After the army shall have been thus re-enforced, Gen. Cochrane thinks that it can, in less than six weeks, take Richmond and conquer Virginia, following before it the Rebel army, which has lost its strength and its prestige, and is recruited now only by the rawest conscripts.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Cochrane says that he has observed no signs in the army of dissatisfaction with the President's proclamation of freedom. It is welcomed as the announcement that the Government has at last a policy, and even West Pointers, whose traditions are against emancipation, may well feel glad that the responsibility of deciding questions connected with slavery is thrown from their shoulders.

THE NEW REBEL CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The new Rebel Conscription Law is being enforced with merciless severity. Nothing but a legal cause of exemption is admitted as a valid excuse. Every white boy and man who is able to carry a musket is seized by the relentless officer of the conscription. It is said that Kentucky fares as badly as Virginia, being regarded as equally an integral part of Jeff. Davis' dominions.

THE REBEL PEACE COMMISSIONER STORY.

The sensation paragraph about Peace Commissioners with which *The Inquirer* awakened Philadelphia yesterday is, of course, the purest nonsense in the world.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Simon Draper of New-York was to-day commissioned as Provost-Marshal-General by Secretary Stanton, an office created last week, of which the duties, neither wholly military nor wholly civil, involve the appointment and superintendence of subordinate Provost-Marshal in the loyal States, and require the exercise of the greatest discretion. Mr. Draper will have an office here.

THE REPORTED INFILX OF FUGITIVE BLACKS.

As far from "overrunning" Washington and Alexandria, the fugitive blacks in the two cities are a merely numerous enough to supply the needs of Government. The thousands from Virginia who have sought refuge here have disappeared. The colored and in private quarters for this class of labor seems to be very great.

THE UNION TICKET IN DELAWARE.

Advices from Delaware indicate that Messrs. Cannon and Fisher, the candidates of the Union Convention for Governor and Representative to Congress, will be elected. Of the Legislature, which is to choose a United States Senator in place of Bayard, there is more doubt, the three counties being equally represented in the Legislature, although Newcastle, which is sure to elect Union men, casts as many votes as both Kent and Sussex.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

All Union wounded and invalided have been brought away from the temporary and other hospitals on the field at Antietam, except some 800 or 1,000, who cannot yet be moved. They are all reasonably comfortable, and there is no suffering other than that which inevitably attends their condition. The hospitals here are very full.

THE TROPHIES CAPTURED IN MARYLAND.

Capt. Lovell, of the 37th standards captured from the enemy in Maryland. They were presented to the War Department. The others have been sent North, as trophies, by the captors.

A SILLY STORY CONTRADICTION.

Some newspapers of Rebel proclivities have circulated a foolish story to the effect, that a Russian man-of-war is to arrive in American waters at the request of the Russian Minister and for his personal security. We are not informed whether a Russian vessel is or is not to arrive, but we can positively contradict the report so far as it affirms that the Russian Minister has requested its presence here for any such purpose as those indicated.

LARGE CONTRACTS FOR FLOUR AND WOOD.

Seventy thousand barrels of flour were contracted for to-day by Col. Beckwith, Commissary, at the following prices: No. 1 Flour at \$7 10; No. 2 Flour at \$6 80; No. 3 Flour at \$6 60. And a contract was made by Col. Rucker with John B. Hutchinson for 5,000 cords of wood at \$6 74 per cord.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Consul-elect Dole, of the Indian Bureau, has returned from his recent official visit to the Indian country. His health is somewhat impaired. He is confined to his house.

THE COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

The Hon. Eli Thayer has received applications from several of a thousand persons desiring to join

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.....No. 6,707.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

his Florida colony. The following is a specimen of the letters which he is receiving:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1862.
HON. ELI THAYER—Dear Sir: What I have hitherto done and written in regard to your operations in Kansas and Virginia, will show you how deep an interest I feel in your present plan for occupying the South. It is beyond doubt the true plan, and the only one which will completely succeed. Should the Government sanction what you propose, can you not give me some position in carrying out your scheme in which I can aid in the great work?
It is the work of the age, and if I could have some situation which would give me a support, I would gladly give to it my time, tongue, and pen, and aid for its accomplishment, as the most important work I can now do on earth. Please write me.
Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES B. ROYNTON.

It is understood that the delay of the Government in preparing the necessary papers is in consequence of its unwillingness to have the call for armed emigrants issued until all the States have filled their quotas of troops.

ORDERED TO THE COMMAND OF THE WYANDOTTES.

Acting-Master Thomas Wright, of Syracuse, U. S. N., late of the R. R. Cuyler, has been ordered to Hampton Roads, to take command of the U. S. steamer Wyandotte.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths have occurred in the Washington hospitals since our last publication:
Charles Smith, E. A. Y., 12 Y.
Edmund Hagar, A. 16 Con.
Robert M. Jackson, P. N. J. Corp.
C. Lynch, E. 3 Inf.
A. B. Davis, E. 10 Pa.
Adam Burge, E. 23 Pa.
Jasper Gordon, A. Mich.
John Rock, E. N. Y.
Jas. H. Henderson, D. 4 Conn.
Robert W. Stover, 2d Wis.
C. Walter, 40 Pa.
Charles B. Smith, A. 24 N. Y.
S. Mackey, D. 10 Pa. Res.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

NAVAL PAYMASTER MISSING.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Niblo of the Navy, and late of the U. S. steamer Montgomery, is missing.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FRANCROT.

The Hon. Richard Francrot has resigned the Colonelcy of the 121st New-York Regiment. He accepted the position only temporarily. A captain of the regular army has been placed in command of the regiment—an arrangement agreeable to all parties, considering the military experience of his successor.

SERGEON DALTON RESTORED.

Surgeon Edward B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, of New-York, not long since dismissed from the service, has been restored to his late rank and position by order of the President.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Gen. McCook, M. D., of Pittsburg, Pa.; A. Jackson Carpenter, M. D., of Lancaster, Pa.; Crawford Brin, M. D., of Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Myron H. Harding, M. D., of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; S. J. Perry, M. D., of Erie, Pa.; C. M. Rubie, of Monticello, Vt.; Zachariah Reed, M. D., of Mount Holly, N. J.; Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, Mass.

PERSONAL.

Col. Van Wyck has arrived here from his command at Yorktown, where he represents affairs as very dull. This is the first time he has been absent from the Peninsula since March. He will leave to-morrow afternoon, on a brief visit to New-York, on business.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER.

Mason Brayman, of Illinois, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NAVAL MEDALS OF HONOR.

During the late session of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblems and devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanship qualities during the present war, and \$1,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The Department to-day received three of these medals as specimens from the Philadelphia Mint, where they are manufactured. They are in bronze, silver, and gold, beautifully and elaborately executed.

The diameter is about two inches, and the medals are in the form of a star, with five points. Within the circular border is the representation of a male figure, in relief with a serpent in each hand, his attitude and countenance expressive of discomfiture by the genius of Liberty, who, with an air of apparent calmness, but firmness interposes her shield as a defense from his designs. The medal is surmounted by an anchor, above which is a buckle, and at the termination of a strip of woven silk, the colors arranged after the manner of those of the American flag, is a pin for the attachment of this mark of honor to the breast.

PAY OF SOLDIERS IN THE GULF.

It is ascertained on inquiry that the next steamer from New-York will carry a sufficient amount of money to the Gulf for the payment of all amounts due to our soldiers in that Department. Some time ago the necessary funds were transmitted to South and North Carolina for a similar purpose. With comparatively few exceptions, no part of the army is more than one payment in arrears, and the reasons for this are the institution of company officers and paymasters, and the large numbers of stragglers away from the places of muster.

Difficulties too exist in consequence of the necessity of furnishing United States notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, although the printers use every effort to answer these very large demands, beside all the bounties and advances to volunteers and recruits, amounting to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars have, as far as known, been paid, and those disbursements have required the use of notes of the smaller denominations, it not unfrequently occurs that drafts are suspended owing to informality and other causes. The immense expenditures of the department requiring close attention and accuracy, the following regulations for the guidance of paymasters of the United States are hereby established in conformity to the 84th section of the Excise law, namely:

First: Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent from all salaries and payments of every kind, made in money, to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, upon the excess of such salaries or payments over the rate of \$600 per annum.

Second: Supplies issued in kind are not regarded as payments, and are not subject to assessment or reduction.

Third: It is understood that each commissioned officer of the army receives from the paymaster compensation at the rate of not less than \$400 per annum. Therefore, all payments made by a quartermaster or disbursing agent should be treated as being in excess of the rate of \$400 per annum, and the rate of three per cent should be deducted and withheld from the amount thereof accordingly.

BRIEF—GEN. EMORY.

Brig.-Gen. Emory has been assigned to duty with the 8th Army Corps, and ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. Wool.

CONSUL AT RIO JANEIRO.

James Monson of Ohio has been appointed Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in place of Richard C. Parsons.

THE LOYAL GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The address presented by the Governors of the loyal States to President Lincoln will probably be published to-morrow.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Cavalry Reconnaissance by General Pleasanton.

The Rebels Driven to Martinsburg.

SKIRMISH, AND THE ENEMY DRIVEN AGAIN.

POSITION OF THEIR MAIN ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown with a force of cavalry and artillery for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Shepherdstown and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery. His loss was two men wounded. The Rebels had one man killed and two wounded.

A Rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled. Very few Rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburg.

The work of reconstructing the Railroad Bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing, and will be completed to-morrow.

Gen. McClellan and Marcy and their Staffs paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook to-day.

All Quiet on the Potomac—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1862.

Everything is quiet on the Potomac. Even picket-firing has been stopped up the river, and the men converse pleasantly with each other across the placid stream. There is no movement, and no present indication of a movement. Neither army is ready to make the hazardous attempt of a passage of the river above, they lie grimly watching each other across it, while our forces, re-occupying the heights about Harper's Ferry, await any attempt on the part of the enemy here. Possibly from this point an advance may yet be made, leaving strength enough to keep the enemy in check in that quarter. Possibly a rail into Western Virginia may be in prospect by the Rebels. If they have force enough to threaten with strong picket lines on the river and prevent an attempt to cross on the part of McClellan, they may force through the rich, loyal portion of the State, and desolate also these parts that they have not yet eaten up. Who knows?

Instead of a beaten, distracted, and straggling army, as they perhaps might now have been, they are compact, fully organized, ready for any of these sudden and forcible movements for which they have become so famous, and Stonewall Jackson still leads them. Meanwhile, they are finishing their well-learned work of devastation and desolation along the river. That "annihilation" that Gov. Letcher wished to see "attained," is being rapidly got out of the way. "It has always been a nuisance," says *The Petersburg Express*, "particularly since the war," and the work of destruction of bridges, culverts, and embankments, the carrying away of the turn up rails, the filling up of excavations is said to be progressing with dispatch. "My Maryland" must be punished for not having appreciated the beauties of Secession—she is being punished in the pocket very severely by this destruction of property extensively owned within her borders. The loss will be fearfully heavy on the stockholders of the road, many of whom, by this wanton act, will be reduced almost to penury, the stock having been considered one of the safest investments. Thus the Rebels must answer for the desolation of other widows and orphans beside those they have made so on the bloody field of battle. There is a desperation of wickedness in the destruction of a road that benefited Virginia to an extent that caused *The Petersburg Express* to say it "Yankeeized" it, that only madness and fear for ultimate success could have produced.

In the losses falling upon the citizens of Baltimore there is a sort of political justice in the fact that the largest sufferers are those moneyed traitors in the city, of whom I have spoken in previous letters, as being almost the only Rebels there. These are not only, as a general thing, the largest stockholders, but many of them are of those wealthy merchants and produce dealers to whose success this war was a necessity. They—like all the rest of Rebel Maryland—may well say, "Preserve us from our friends," when they come in such guise as this.

Gen. McClellan has removed his headquarters to Sandy Hook. He crossed to the village of Harper's Ferry yesterday, and was greeted with loud cheers.

Reconnaissance—Rebels Failing Back—Gen. Geary—Fortifications—Question of Rank Settled—Court of Inquiry—Gen. Sumner.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1862.

The reconnaissance yesterday developed nothing of special interest, beyond the fact that the enemy still occupies Charlestown with a small infantry and cavalry force and three pieces of artillery.

Contrabands and deserters report his main body, both from Martinsburg and this vicinity, drawn back to Winchester, if not beyond.

Gen. Geary has arrived and assumed command on Bolivar Heights. Though in the corps lately commanded by Gen. Mansfield, and now under Gen. Williams, the position of his command is such that he reports directly to Gen. Sumner.

The high commanding Harper's Ferry will soon be in a condition to repel any attack, however formidable.

The army, after its month of severe work, is improving the opportunity for rest. The men fish and bathe in the Potomac and Shenandoah; the officers investigate the difficulties always developed when an army is at rest, by holding court-martial and courts of inquiry.

A vexed question of rank was settled by a Military Commission yesterday. Two officers in Gen. Hancock's division each claimed to be the ranking Colonel of a brigade which has lost its brigade commander. The Commission decided that the priority of rank must depend upon the time of being mustered into the service; not upon the date of the commission. This decision will cause changes in the command of several brigades.

To-day a Court of Inquiry is investigating the conduct of Gen. Caldwell, of Hancock's (late Richardson's) Division, in the battle of Antietam. The Court was called at Gen. Caldwell's request, based upon a letter written by an officer in his brigade, Col. Cross, and said to reflect severely upon him.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. Sumner will ask to be relieved from his corps, and assigned to some independent command.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

A Gallant Action and Brilliant Victory.

Superiority of Western Troops Again.

THE REBELS THREE TO OUR ONE.

INDOMITABLE BRAVERY OF THE UNION SOLDIERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JACINTO, Miss., Sept. 25, 1862.

The battle of Iuka was fought and won by Western troops, on a hill in a dense wood, a mile and a half south-west of the town of Iuka, Miss., on Friday, Sept. 19, 1862, between 4 and 6 o'clock p. m.

Having been present on the march from Jacinto, and participated actively in the engagement, and having been in a position where I could observe every movement on our part, I venture to describe the whole affair as I saw it.

Brig.-Gen. C. S. Hamilton's Division has been stationed at this post, in the front, since the middle of August, as an advance guard before Corinth; also, to watch the movements of the enemy. For a few days before the battle, it had become evident that Price was on the move from his Summer campment. He took Iuka on the 13th inst., without opposition, our small force withdrawing at his approach. Whatever his object was in seizing that place, it was determined that he should be attacked and driven out.

Gen. Rosecrans ordered this, the 3d Division of his army, to be ready to move in light marching order at daylight on Thursday, the 18th inst. Awaiting the arrival of Gen. Rosecrans, and Gen. Stanley with his Division, it did not move till 4 o'clock p. m., and then encamped for the night about three miles east of Jacinto.

At daylight on Friday morning the march toward Iuka was resumed. We first met the enemy's pickets on the road eight miles from Iuka, at the crossing of a small stream, and commenced driving them in at once. They were soon dislodged by the cavalry, who had acted as skirmishers up to this point. A battalion of the 5th Iowa Infantry was here deployed as skirmishers, and went forward, gallantly receiving and returning the fire of the enemy without faltering for a single moment.

At about two miles and a half from the stream, in a thicket by the roadside, we found the bodies of two dead and one wounded Rebel. Thus far we had met with no casualties. At the crossing of another small stream, the enemy's pickets made a very determined resistance. From the stream the road ascends very perceptibly for about four hundred yards toward where there stood a fine white farmhouse, around which it made a slight curve to the left.

From the front windows and from behind the doorway fence of this house a number of shots were fired by men in their shirt-sleeves, who left rapidly as our pickets approached. At this little stream, Lieut. Schraun of Capt. Bercherdt's Company of the 5th Missouri Cavalry, acting as Gen. Hamilton's body-guard, received a shot in the right breast, and is probably mortally wounded. Two horses immediately in front of Gen. Hamilton were hit in this lane. Further up the lane we found a Sergeant of the 5th Iowa shot through the leg.

On entering the house dinner was smoking hot upon the table. The people had suddenly fled to the woods on hearing the firing. This fine house was found a heap of smoking ruins by us on our return. It was probably fired by the comrades of the wounded sergeant when they came up, as a just retribution for the uses it had been put to by the enemy. At this house the skirmishers of the 5th Iowa were relieved by a battalion from the 26th Missouri, who advanced steadily, although every inch of the ground was obstinately contested to the very line of the enemy in force.

On the right of the road, extending three-fourths of a mile up to the piece of woods in which the battle took place, is an open field, lying parallel with the road, and about sixty rods in width. At a short distance beyond the field is a road running diagonally to the right through dense woods into Iuka. At this point a sharp skirmish took place, but the enemy were driven from the cover.

General Hamilton at the head of the column, which was led by the gallant Colonel Matthias and his noble regiment, the 5th Iowa Volunteers, rapidly advanced up the right hand road, some eighty rods to where it turned slightly towards the left. The skirmishers were still in the advance, some two hundred yards, but were driven back on the head of the column at this point by a tremendous volley from the enemy who was awaiting our attack.

At this point in a knoll and a shanty around which a blind road leads to the right. Gen. Hamilton took his station on the knoll to direct the movements of his division. The woods and underbrush were too dense to allow of a regular deploy into line. The regiments were rapidly marched into position by the flank. The gallant Iowa 5th crossing the Iuka Road resting its left on the knoll, and supporting the 11th Ohio Battery which was rapidly getting into position. Col. Boomer led the 26th Missouri into line on the right of the 5th Iowa, and brave Col. Eddy formed the 4th Indiana with its right covering the battery, while it was getting into position, its left crossing the open field in front. This was all done with perfect coolness by our troops, and a murderous fire of grape, canister and musketry from the enemy. Thus was the battle opened with but three regiments in line on the top of the wooded hill. This hill slopes to the right, left and front, behind the crest of which the enemy lay in three lines of battle under command of General Price himself. And here was the key of our position, which the enemy soon discovered, around which the battle raged with the most terrific fury until darkness, and victory closed the conflict in our favor.

As the other regiments of Col. Sanborn's brigade came up, they were directed into position by Gen. Hamilton, to protect the flanks of the line of battle already formed, the 4th Minnesota, commanded by Capt. Le Gro, in rear of the left, and the 16th Iowa, Col. Chambers, in rear of the right, "an echelon." The whole available ground in front was now occupied by us, and the enemy observing our narrow front and thinking to make us an easy prey, dashed against our whole line with heavy force repeatedly, and were often repulsed with terrible slaughter. Our men fought like heroes and held their ground against tremendous odds. In this place the brave Col. Boomer received a severe wound in the breast while gallantly leading the 26th Missouri.

While this was going on Gen. Sullivan, command-

ing the second brigade, posted the 10th Iowa under Col. Perczell with a section of the 12th Wisconsin Battery across the wood on our extreme left, and opened a raking and severe fire upon the enemy's flank. All the available ground now being occupied the remainder of the second brigade was formed in reserve, after which Gen. Hamilton placed Gen. Sullivan in command of the right wing of the force already engaged, and gallantly he fought the enemy.

Col. Sanborn nobly contested the field with his left wing against overwhelming numbers, and amid an awful carnage, until noble old Col. Eddy, wounded in two places, was compelled to fall back with his regiment on Col. Bartleson's 80th Ohio Regiment, which movement threw both regiments into temporary confusion. Col. Bartleson was severely wounded at this juncture.

This mishap exposed the 11th Ohio Battery to the view of the advancing foe, and onward he came in solid masses, yelling savagely, with a determination to capture it. But fearfully he paid for his temerity. The battery opened with grape and canister at short range, and at each discharge tore perfect lanes in the solid masses of the enemy until his dead lay in heaps like mowers before the mower. The rapidity and precision of the firing was never surpassed, and it was not until the last round was discharged, every officer wounded, and a large number of men and horses killed and wounded that the pieces were taken.

But here the heroism and daring of Gen. Sullivan recovered the battery. With a bravery and an impetuosity perfectly irresistible, he rallied the right wing, and with the gallant Iowa 5th and 17th, and the 11th and 26th Missouri, charged upon and drove the enemy from his prize. He soon rallied in overwhelming numbers and retook the battery, but again the undaunted Sullivan drove him away; and the guns spiked, the limbers and caissons shattered and splintered by the fire of the enemy, are still ours, and ready for service. Another but feeble effort of the enemy was repulsed easily.

He then tried to turn our left, but met such a steady and rapid fire from Immell's 12th Wisconsin Battery, the gallant 4th Minnesota and 10th Iowa, that the effort was given up. Another attack was made upon the right wing, and the Minnesota 4th was now moved to its support, and rendered effectual assistance in repelling it.

While the battle was raging along the road and around the front, Gen. Stanley came up with his division. He rendered good service in restoring order in the 48th Indiana and 80th Ohio Regiments, and at the request of Gen. Hamilton, sent the gallant 11th Missouri, Col. Mower, to the support of the right wing, where they rendered most noble service in repelling the attacks of the enemy and in the contest over the battery. He also sent up the 49th Ohio, but as the ground for maneuver was all occupied, it was held in reserve in the rear until the battle closed.

It was now growing dark, and the enemy, nerved to desperation by the indomitable bravery of our troops, outnumbering us three to one in the men actually fighting (one brigade of Hamilton's Division, with one regiment of Stanley's Division, being the whole number engaged on our side against 18 regiments of Rebels on the other), and having been repulsed in every effort to turn our flanks, made a last tremendous charge on our center and right; but, being met with such a volley as fairly shook the skies, staggered, reeled, and fled back to the other side of the hill from which he had first fired upon us. Thus, after a terrible conflict as was ever waged for two hours, we won the battle of Iuka.

The conduct of our troops was heroic in the extreme. Most of those engaged were under fire for the first time, yet they stood amid the shock of battle like veterans, and crowned themselves and their States with glory.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the splendid Iowa 5th, which met the repeated attacks of overwhelming numbers on the right with unflinching courage, and until their last cartridge was fired, when they were relieved, and retired in perfect order, and another regiment, the 11th Missouri, took their place, and nobly maintained the contest.

The 4th Minnesota poured its deadly volleys with such steadiness and precision of aim into the attacking foe on the left, that at each discharge, with decimated ranks, he broke and fled. This regiment is mostly composed of trappers and hunters from the North-West, and they wasted but few shots, and maintained their ground with perfect ease.

The noble 11th and 26th Missouri, also fought with equal steadiness and bravery on the right during the whole conflict. If any regiments distinguished themselves more than others by brilliant and steady heroism, they were the four above named. But all did nobly.

Amid the incessant roar of musketry, the thundering of artillery, and the clash of arms, Gen. Hamilton moved with his staff wherever the battle raged the hottest, and gave his orders with the same quiet firmness, promptness, and clearness which are his greatest characteristics in all things. His presence everywhere, just when needed, excited the admiration of the soldiers. His horse was killed under him, and the hilt of his sword shattered as he was moving amid the showers of balls which fell on all sides. Yet there was no excitement or fear exhibited by him. He was soon remounted on a fresh horse, and as calmly as ever directed the movements of the battle to the close as he had from the beginning.

It was intended that Gen. Ord should attack Price and engage him in front, while Hamilton and Stanley should attack him in the rear. For some reason unexplained, Ord, although within seven or eight miles of Iuka, never made his appearance near the forces of the enemy until Saturday morning after the battle, as Price's rear guard was leaving the town. Had he made the attack as planned, on Friday afternoon, or had he made a vigorous attack on Saturday morning, a large part of Price's army must have been captured or destroyed.

We expected to renew the battle in the morning, thinking that Ord would certainly be on hand. We rested on our arms on the battle-field during the night. But we were sorely disappointed; Ord did not come up. At daylight we threw a few shells into Iuka, but the fire was not returned. We then discovered that Price was on the retreat. We started in pursuit, while Ord entered the vacant town in triumph! Still Gen. Grant gave him an equal share of honor for trying to come up.

On Friday, Ord could have engaged the enemy according to the plan, by marching at the distance nine miles; whereas, Hamilton marched fifteen miles and fought and won the battle between sun and sun. His attack, to say the least, was audacious, for his force was vastly inferior in number to Price's, yet his victory was complete. The vigor and fearlessness of his attack was the cause of his success.

We pursued Price fifteen miles, but he had too

much the start of us; our men were hungry, and too exhausted by the march and fight of the previous day to pursue further. So we encamped for the night, and returned to Jacinto the next day, and went into our old camp.

Gen. Jerry C. Sullivan, commanding the Second Brigade, and Col. John B. Sanborn of the 4th Minnesota, commanding the First Brigade, excited and deserve the highest admiration for fearlessness, coolness, and daring exhibited during the whole battle, and for the skill with which they managed their men. The bold and line officers did their duty nobly, without exception, as far as I saw or heard.

Gen. Hamilton is a thorough soldier. He fought through the Mexican War, and at the breaking out of this Rebellion brought the 3d Wisconsin Regiment in the field. He is a man of few words, and seems to possess but little of the art of courting favor. His only care is to do his duty well. The incessant cheers by which he was greeted on the day after the battle, by each regiment as he rode past on the march in pursuit of Price, show that his modest bravery, unflinching courage, and sure skill as a soldier, are fully appreciated by them, and that they are ready to follow wherever he chooses to lead. He fully appreciates the intelligence, invincible courage